

To care for him who has borne the
battle, and for his widow and
orphans.

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THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The Ohio Republican platform con-
tains the following admirable declara-
tion with regard to the veterans:

Ohio's Soldiers.

"From Lincoln to Roosevelt every Re-
publican elected President has been a
soldier of Ohio and their comrades have
suffered preference in elective and ap-
pointive positions at the hand of the
Republican Party. That Ohio is a State
of soldiers is shown by the fact that in
distributing the vast benefits under the
Federal pension laws passed by Republi-
cans, the Ohio Agency ranks among the
first, and also by our liberal State laws
for soldiers. The institutions estab-
lished and supported by Ohio for her
soldier orphans, their widows and
orphans, are supplemented by a liberal
system of relief at their homes, and by
an efficient State Agency for the special
purpose of looking after the pensions
of our volunteers and their families. The
Republican pension system and all laws
for our Nation's defenders and their
dependents should be generously main-
tained and administered."

The Ohio Democratic platform is
conspicuously silent as to the veterans.

A West Virginia poker-player fell
dead from excitement on being dealt a
royal flush. Yet West Virginians have
usually been pretty lucky.

Panama's Fourth of July is to be
Nov. 3, which will be celebrated as
"Separation Day" and be made a na-
tional holiday.

Some admirers of Theodore Roosevelt
in New York are trying to set up
the pins for him as the successor of T.
C. Platt in the Senate. It would be in-
teresting to know the President's opinion
about it.

Hon. Hoke Smith was in New York
last week, and was not a little char-
med to find how few remembered
him. The country has gone on a great
way since he was Secretary of the In-
terior.

One of the pieces of legislation prom-
ised by the New York Assembly this
Winter is a Corrupt Practices Bill.
Will there be anything in it to pre-
vent Legislators blackmailing insur-
ance companies?

The declaration of the President to
stop in Mississippi is producing a proper
effect in showing up the conduct of
Gov. Vardaman in his right light. The
people of Mississippi are truly ashamed
of their Chief Magistrate's boorishness,
and he has lost much of his prestige
and influence in consequence.

Messrs. Gaynor and Greene say that
they are anxious to come back and face
the American Courts. That explains
why a half-dozen officers were sent to
receive them from the Canadian officials,
and take turns guarding them until
they were safely locked in an
American jail.

To the pure all things are pure, but
there always seems to be a chance for
division of opinion among them as to
what constitutes purity. Mrs. Elizabeth
B. Grannis, of New York, President of
the National Christian League and for
20 years editor of the Christian Union,
has denounced and repudiated the
National Purity Federation. She claims
that the National Christian League is
the only genuine, simon-pure organiza-
tion, and the others, while claiming to
be "just as good," are not by any means.

When "Comrade Pattison," of Ohio,
was a Democratic member of Congress
he joined with the ex-Confederates to
defeat one general pension bill and in
refusing to vote for other pension bills.
When a "comrade" with only 111 days
service to his credit gets to be the
President of a big insurance company
with a salary and profits that it would
require a legislative inquiry to discover
he is likely to have a chill feeling with
regard to giving a pension of two or
three dollars a week to veterans who
put in three or four years' service. This
does not seem reasonable, but it is too
badly true.

A sensational dispatch was sent out
from Pittsburgh last week in connection
with the wrecking of the Enterprise
Bank of Pittsburgh, and the suicide of
its Cashier, T. Lee Clark. It was claimed
that the bank was wrecked by Republi-
can politicians who had received large
loans upon wild-cat securities, and Sen-
ator Boies Penrose was charged with
having secured a loan of \$75,000 upon
worthless collateral. Senator Penrose
has specifically and explicitly denied this
charge as manufactured out of whole
cloth, without a shadow of foundation.
The name of W. H. Andrews as a lead-
ing Pennsylvania politician, and one
who had secured large loans, was also
prominent, but it turns out that Mr.
Andrews left Pennsylvania and Penn-
sylvania politics more than 10 years
ago, and is now a Delegate from New
Mexico. As to the character of the
loans made to him investigation will be
necessary. The securities may be en-
tirely sufficient or may not, as the event
shall determine. The startling develop-
ments have so rapidly minimized that
their damaging political effect is almost
entirely lost. It may be that some Re-
publican politicians were involved, but
none of the prominence that was at
first claimed.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Josh Billings use to say: "The man
who's allus tellin' what he'd done if
he'd bin there, never gets there."

This is the insurmountable difficulty
with the Democratic Party of Ohio in
their present campaign. Within the
fresh and vivid memories of the present
generation of voters, the Democrats
have several times deluded the voters
into intrusting them with power. They
have done this by gushing assertions of
what they would have done, and
promises of what they would do.
Every time the results have been found
so regrettable that at the next election
the people have turned every one of
them out again. Never has there been
an exception to this. They utterly
failed to make their promises and as-
sertions good by any act which com-
mended them to the best judgment and
approval of the people of the State.

The multitudinous statutes of Ohio may
be searched in vain for anything of
Democratic authorship of real benefit to
the State. The records of Ohio's rich
array of benevolent and reformatory
institutions are equally sterile of the
bettering influence of Democracy. The
lamentable reverse is true. Their ad-
vance to power has invariably been the
beginning of a concerted raid upon the
most cherished interests and institu-
tions of the State. Ohio's splendid and
carefully-nourished asylums for the
care of the blind, the insane, the deaf
and dumb, the schools for transform-
ing wayward youths into good men and
women—institutions in which every one
had a heartfelt interest, since his own
relatives might be there, or liable to be
sent there—were always the first to suffer
from the pernicious change. Where
they had been solicitously guarded
against political influence, and for their
management men sought who had
shown special ability for dealing with
the unfortunate, they were now treated
as spoils, to be apportioned among
henchmen and heelers careless of ev-
erything but good salaries and divi-
des on contracts. Upon the penitentiary
and other State offices the effect was
only less blighting than upon the be-
nevolent and reformatory institutions.
All the well-ordered systems, the
growth of studios and painstaking
years, were thrown into confusion by
the raid of greedy spoilsmen. It always
took a long time to repair the damage
done.

No matter what have been the volu-
minous pre-election protests, prom-
ises, criticisms and assertions of the
Democrats in the past, everything
which has contributed to Ohio's ad-
vancement, her prosperity, her high
standard of Government, and her fair
share, bears the unmistakable stamp of
Republicanism. The Democrats are
making much of the Temperance issue,
to bring the Prohibitionists into al-
liance with them. The records show
that every effective movement against
the malevolent despotism of the Drink
Demon, and in furtherance of Temper-
ance, has been made by Republicans,
against the bitterest opposition by the
Democrats, and only became successful
because the Democrats could not pre-
vent it. The same is true of scores of
other matters of the highest importance
to the wellbeing of the State, which
were only carried through because the
Democratic hostility could not pre-
vent them.

"Can the leopard change his spots,
or the Ethiopian his skin?" No mat-
ter what these men may now say—no
matter what promises and protestations
they may make—they should not and
cannot blind the public to the fact that
they are, individually and collectively,
the same political aggregation which
has always bitterly opposed everything
of momentous benefit to the State,
which has always advocated heresies
and mischievous policies, which the
better sense of the people rejected,
which has made every promise, resorted
to every pretext, worked every device
to obtain power, but when entrusted
with it, have abused it so outrageously
that at succeeding elections the people
invariably turned every Democratic
whole aggregation by overwhelming
majorities.

No matter what new issue these men
have attempted to spring, no matter
what misleading clamor they may raise,
no matter what new alliances they may
have, it is the identical old crowd,
whose success has always meant broken
promises, repudiated pledges, bitterly
disappointed expectation, a demoni-
zation of every State office and in-
stitution, and deformation instead of
reformation.

We are sure that the memory of the
past malversations of this aggregation is
too fresh and vivid in the minds of
the Ohio voters to admit of a chance of
its being again entrusted with power.

THE MORALITY ISSUE.

Politics make strange bed-fellows,
but the strangest of bed-fellows is the
alliance in Ohio between the Democrats
and the Anti-Saloon League. Ever
since a time whereof the memory of
man runneth not to the contrary the
Democrats have stood for free and un-
restricted liquor selling and every step
in Temperance legislation demanded by
order-loving people has had to be won
over the fiercest Democratic opposition.
Now, in order to beat Gov. Herrick,
to carry Ohio against Roosevelt, and to
give the Democratic Party a new lease
of life the Democrats have, for the mo-
ment, and until after election, pretend-
ed to come into line with the most
radical Anti-Liquor men. It is any-
thing to get power. Of course, the suc-
cess of the Democracy cannot possibly
bring any advantage to the Temperance
cause, but must infallibly work greatly
to its harm. It will mean a reversal of
years of hard work that have been done
in Ohio in the interests of Temperance
and render it necessary to have all that
work done over again—a most discour-
aging prospect. The Rev. H. W. San-
derson, a prominent Methodist-Protes-
tant minister, of Dayton, O., sees this
very clearly, and is one of the many of
his cloth who are working earnestly
and conscientiously for the re-election
of Gov. Herrick. Mr. Sanderson says:

"I believe that if there are any moral
issues to be settled or looked after by
any political party in the State of Ohio
there is no other party so well qualified
to take care of such issues as the Re-
publican Party. The record of the party
of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Mc-
Kinley, along the lines of moral and re-
form legislation, cannot be equaled by
any other party.

"To the Republican Party all the

best laws along reform and temperance
lines now found on the statute books of
Ohio are due, and it occurs to me that
to throw aside this brilliant record of
the past for a passing fancy would be a
grave mistake upon the part of the Re-
publicans and moral element of the
State.

"Gov. Herrick, I think, is entitled to
credit for many good things that he has
had stood for since he has occupied the
Governatorial chair, and to discard him
or oppose him because he has differed
from some people on methods, and
means appears to me to be a grave
error. I am a good enough Re-
publican to stand for the candidates of
the party which in the past has stood
by the interests of the whole people and
has made of our Nation the grandest
country on earth.

"Democrats promise much, but
produce nothing of lasting benefit to
the people; the Republican Party
promises much and fulfills those prom-
ises, which result in unprecedented na-
tional greatness. I have no doubt, given
us a good, businesslike adminis-
tration, and we should stand by him."

NO "RUSH."

We always expect something acid
from the Springfield (Mass.) Republi-
can on the subject of pensions. In all
the years since the war we cannot re-
call that it has ever said anything in
praise of the veterans, while it has been
most liberal in its denunciation of all
that looked toward ameliorating their
condition or showing gratitude for their
services. The following editorial from
the Republican is therefore unexpected-
ly mild:

"It is frankly explained by Commis-
sioner Warner that the present deficit
and the required increase in next year's
appropriation are due to the celebra-
tory pension Order 78, by the Pen-
sion Bureau, which was issued in 1894,
pension law. The number of applica-
tions under that order, it is confessed,
has far exceeded the expectations of the
officials of the Pension Bureau. A con-
fession must seem rather droll to those
who predicted the rush that has actu-
ally taken place."

The Republican, in speaking of the
rush which was anticipated, has noth-
ing whatever to say of the predictions
so freely made by papers of its class
that from 100,000 to 200,000 veterans
would immediately take advantage of
Order No. 78, and deplete the Treas-
ury alarmingly. It would be perhaps
too much to expect of human nature,
and especially of the nature of the Re-
publican, to frankly admit the extent
of its disappointment in this regard.
Where one year ago it would not be
satisfied with less than 100,000 new
applicants on account of Order No. 78
it has had to accept actually only 12-
436 original allowances up to the end
of the last fiscal year. This was a most
humiliating disappointment of the Re-
publican's prophecies and it seeks to
cover its confusion by talking wildly of
a rush which never occurred. The
Commissioner of Pensions officially re-
ports that the allowances of pensions
from the date of the issue of Order No.
78, March 15, 1904, to June 30, 1904,
was only 3,859 originals and 14,768 in-
creases. The total allowances under
the Order up to the end of June 30,
1905, were 12,436 originals and 34,545
increases. The smallness of the num-
ber is quite as astonishing to the
friends of the veterans as to those who
look coolly or hostilely upon them. The
Order was a most necessary and bene-
ficial act to meet what everyone knew
were the rapidly increasing infirmities
of aged veterans who had given the best
part of their young lives to the ser-
vice of the country. The issuance of
the Order was not only absolutely just
but was dictated by the most obvious
considerations of humanity and mercy.
It should have had the warm approval
of even such carpers as the Springfield
Republican. That it did not is great-
ly to the discredit of the paper.

The Commissioner of Pensions offi-
cially states that more than one-half of
the pensioners are at present receiving
\$10 a month or less. In fact nearly one-
half of them get \$8 a month or less.
Now if people are going to talk about
gratitude and liberality to men who are
now all near or past 60 years and who
rendered the country a service that is
past any valuation it would seem that
\$2 a week or less is a very small need
of recognition. To an unprejudiced
mind it looks as if the country was, as
President Harrison once said, weighing
its gratitude to defenders in an apothec-
ary's scale. Giving an old man \$2 a
week to support himself and aged wife
upon does not look like lavish generosity.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

While we wish that the President
could have put a little softer pedal on
the Blue and Gray chord, still his trip
through the South cannot help being
productive of much good. He has given
the people of the South a lot of far
more interesting things to think about
than the "eternal nigger" and the ever-
lasting "Lost Cause," with which their
orators have fed them morn, noon and
night, week-days and Sundays. He has
wakened them up, more or less thor-
oughly, to a perception of the folly of
spending their days in studying the tomb-
stones in the Confederate Cemetery and
the evils of "nigger domination." He
goes through the mephitic atmosphere of
an unhappy past which they have
been inhaling like a fresh, strong breeze
from a living world. In that section
the whole social system has been made
to center around "nigger domination,"
and the "Yankee defeat at Bull Run."
To the rest of the world these are far-
off things which belong to a dead past,
and people are acting and moving in a
very vigorous, living present. If the
South is going to keep her place in the
procession and be really a part of the
United States instead of a shadowy,
ghost-haunted back district, she must
wake up to what the rest of the world
is doing, planning and achieving. The
Panama Canal, the regulation of rail-
road rates, the revision of the tariff,
the development of industries, the re-
formation of official life, the extension
of trade and commerce, the making of
the most of our agricultural opportuni-
ties are things of to-day, and very vital
questions connected with them require
the best thought of every man in the
country. The South must stop groping
among relics and mumbering over ex-
ploded heresies and turn her attention
to where the column of progress is
pushing restlessly onward. The Presi-
dent's vigorous discussion of living is-
sues cannot help wakening all the think-
ing men of the South to the folly of
mewling over the past and shutting
their eyes to the vivid light of to-day.

Commander-in-Chief Tanner is to de-
liver the address at the unveiling of the
State of Ohio's monument to Gen. Sheri-
dan, at Somerset, Ohio, Nov. 8.

"COMRADE" PATTISON.

The Ohio Democrats are flooding the
State with a campaign leaflet in red,
white and blue colors with the picture
of "Comrade Pattison" and this ap-
peal:

"Comrades, stand by the men that
stood by the guns in '61 and '65.
They only are in sympathy with
the veterans of the war. Such a
man is Comrade Pattison. He is
pledged to enforce the laws as he
finds them. Here is one of them
for our own interest. Will you not
vote for him for Governor?"

An examination of the records shows
that "Comrade Pattison" has the same
sort of a blood-stained, battle-shattered
record as "Comrade Evans," late of the
Pension Bureau. That is, they both
belonged to the 100 days' service, but
Evans has the advantage of Pattison
inasmuch as Evans served 121 days,
while Pattison served 111 days. That
is, Evans leads Pattison by 10 days
more service given to the country. It
is true that the ordinary veteran does
not think 10 days of serious import-
ance, but it is a great deal when a man
has only some 100 days in the army to
boast of. "Comrade Evans" served in
the 41st Wis., where "Comrade Pattison"
served in the 153d Ohio. He has this
additional similarity to "Comrade
Evans," that though they were both
far older than tens of thousands of
boys who did good work in the Union
army, they were quite content with con-
tributing their dole of 100 days to the
salvation of the country, and the dire
need of men to wind up the rebellion,
the urgent appeals of President Lincoln
and Gen. Grant for reinforcements to
give the rebellion its final stroke fell
unheeded and uninviting upon their
cold ears. There were tens of thou-
sands of boys who went out in the 100-
days' service who re-enlisted in other
organizations because they felt the need
of the country for men, and fought
valiantly in the closing battles of the
war. Not so either "Comrade Evans"
or "Comrade Pattison"; 100 days of
easy guard duty along the Baltimore &
Ohio R. R. was all that "Comrade Pat-
tison" was willing to give to the sorely-
endangered country, and then he re-
turned to his home to embrace the
many opportunities for money-making
presented, because the other active
young men of his age were at the front
fighting the battles of Cedar Creek,
Franklin, Nashville and Petersburg. He
would go where he could gather the
plentiful harvest of profits from the
crushing blows against the rebellion in
the Shenandoah Valley, at Nashville
and at Appomattox. As a result of this
"Comrade Pattison" is one of the
wealthiest men in the State, and it is
significant in this day of startling de-
velopments regarding the insurance
business that very much of his wealth
has come from the insurance business
and from his successful management of
unfriendly Legislatures.

Much is now made of "Comrade Pat-
tison's" connection with the Grand
Army, but it is singular that his rela-
tion to our noble Order has to be dis-
covered at this late date. The Depart-
ment of Ohio, G. A. R., is a grand one,
and it has all the time been engaged in
good works, which required its highest
efforts and the active aid of every man
in the Order. It is singular that at no
time or place or in any emergency has
the name of "Comrade Pattison" ap-
peared as being valuable or helpful. The
inference is fair, therefore, that it is
only when he wants office that "Com-
rade Pattison" comes to the front as a
Grand Army man.

The candidate on the Republican
ticket against "Comrade Pattison" is
too young to have been in the army,
having been born only in 1854.
The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor,
Gen. Andrew L. Harris, was one of
Ohio's faithful, long-serving, gallant
soldiers, who instead of a patry 111
days to his credit, has over four years
from the firing on Fort Sumter to Ap-
pomattox—1,460 days, or 14 times as
much service, besides two severe
wounds.

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA

It seems to be a rapidly developing
feeling in Alexandria and that part of
Virginia which was retroceded to the
State in 1846 that the act was a mis-
take from every point of view.

The retrocession was brought about
by a fallacious idea that Alexandria had
suffered materially by being separated
from Virginia. In the early part of the
last century Alexandria was a flourish-
ing port, because all the produce raised
in the country back of it as far as the
Shenandoah Valley had to come to that
city for a market, and, of course,
made trade lively. Alexandria has
shown considerable enterprise in build-
ing roads into the country, and while
produce had to be transported by
horsepower it largely went to Alexan-
dria, because the roads were better in
that direction than to other places.
Alexandria did not show the same en-
terprise in building railroads. She al-
lowed herself to be outstripped by
Richmond and Baltimore in construct-
ing railroads to tap her territory, and
the result was that she declined while
the rival cities grew. Theoretically
Alexandria ought to be a bigger city
than either Richmond or Baltimore, be-
cause she has a better geographical po-
sition. Lack of enterprise has kept her
at a standstill with a population of
about 15,000. With the usual disposi-
tion of men to attribute their misfor-
tunes to everything else than their own
failings, Alexandria attributed her fail-
ing down to separation from Virginia,
and agitated the movement to become
retroceded. This was fostered by the
ambition of one of her leading men to
become a member of Congress. In re-
sponse to their demand Congress passed
an act July 9, 1846, allowing the people
of that portion of the District of Col-
umbia lying south and east of the Po-
tomac River to vote upon the question
of retrocession to Virginia. This was
carried by a majority of only about 700
votes, whereupon the 39 miles of ter-
ritory beyond the Potomac were given
back to Virginia and erected into a
separate County called Alexandria
County.

It has always been contended that
this act was clearly unconstitutional,
since it allowed a few hundred people
to determine a question which was
properly a Constitutional one, and one
which should have been passed upon

by all the people of the United States.
Daniel Webster was strongly of the be-
lief that the proceedings were un-
constitutional, and later Gen. B. F. Butler
unhappily declared that the Con-
stitution of the United States could not
be amended by a handful of people in
Virginia.

The question has been once brought
before the Supreme Court, but that
body threw it out on a technicality.
There is a possibility that the question
may again reach the Supreme Court in
another shape. At the Virginia end of
the Long Bridge has always been a
nest of gamblers, pool-room operators
and other criminal and illegal aggrega-
tions. The greatest difficulty has been
encountered in dealing with these
sharpers, as Alexandria County had
only inefficient County executives, while
the criminal resorts were beyond the
jurisdiction of the Washington police.
However, several keepers of pool-rooms
and others were at last arrested by the
Alexandria authorities and brought into
Court. Their attorneys have raised the
question of Jurisdiction in an applica-
tion for a writ of habeas corpus. They
allege that the act of retrocession was
unconstitutional, and that consequently
the offenses for which their clients have
been arrested and imprisoned were
committed not in the State of Virginia,
but in the District of Columbia. The
application is made to Judge Waddell,
of Richmond, and his decision is await-
ed with a probability of an appeal
whichever way he decides. It is be-
lieved that a great majority of the citi-
zens of Alexandria County strongly fa-
vor reunion with the District of Col-
umbia, and that feeling is shared in
Washington, although it would be a
costly step in a business way.

If Alexandria County were reunited
to the District it would have a right to
its full share of all the public improve-
ments. As it has lagged far behind the
District in the years which it has been
separated from it, a great deal of
money will have to be expended to
bring it up to the same plane as the
rest of the District. At the same time
the Government already owns 1,100
acres of land at Arlington and has high-
ly improved that.

THOSE DISCHARGED VETERANS.

The Democrats are making very much
of a list of discharges by Gov. Herrick
of veterans from the employment at
the Ohio Penitentiary. The mistake
was made of putting out this list so
early in the campaign, because it gives
the Republican Committee an opportu-
nity to scan the list and refute its
statements. The following is the list
given out by the Democrats, with the
result of the investigations made in
regard to it:

William H. Marshall, not a soldier.
Reuben Wall, dead.
James R. Boyle, not recommended by
committee.
Chas. L. Barlow, now on duty.
John W. Alexander, not recommended
by the committee.
Thos. N. Irahno, not recommended
by the committee.
Daniel Condon, now on duty.
Mr. Shafer, not a soldier, but now on
duty.
Mr. Doyle, not such a man on pay roll
under Nash or Herrick.
Mr. Gores, not such a man on pay roll
under Nash or Herrick.
Orin Sells, place abolished.
John H. Egan, not recommended.
Erwin B. Simpson, not a soldier.
William L. Worley, on duty.
Peter Miles, place abolished.
Herman Michaels, not such a man on
pay roll under Nash or Herrick.
Mr. Carrell, not such a man on pay roll
under Nash or Herrick.
Mr. McManus, resigned under Nash.
Mr. Miller, not recommended by com-
mittee.

This disposes of the whole matter in
the most effective way.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, who was
Commander of the Department of
Cincinnati in 1900, is a millionaire
social time out of the new for-
ranking Major-General of the Penn-
sylvania National Guard, obtained a
divorce some years ago upon the advice
of a clergyman, who is now a member
of the Board of Managers of the
Cincinnati Convention. He is an active
member of the Baptist Church, and has
been for some time a member of the
Board of Managers of the Cincinnati
Convention. He is an active member of
the Baptist Church, and has been for
some time a member of the Board of
Managers of the Cincinnati Convention.
At the Baptist Convention held last week
at Scranton he was removed from this
position, on the ground of having re-
married after being divorced. The ac-
tion of the Convention was strongly op-
posed by its members, but the majority
voted for the removal.

Comrade Nelson P. Boyer, of Coates-
ville, Pa., was the guest of honor at the
New Jersey State Fair at Trenton, and
also acted as Judge at the live-stock ex-
hibitions. Comrade Boyer has had a
most eventful career. His father, An-
drew Boyer, owned three fine farms
in Chester County, Pa., and was noted
as a raiser of blooded stock. He did
much business in the South, making
sales on long credit, and the breaking
out of the war ruined him. His son
enlisted in the 9th Pa. in 1861, for
three years, but later contracted typhoid
fever, which left him such a wreck that
he had to be discharged. He took
charge of his father's farms and busi-
ness and saved what he could out of
the wreck. Comrade Boyer has been
in the army all over the country for
his fine blooded stock, and also started
the American Stock Journal, which
is now a widely circulated paper. The
panic of 1873 swept away his for-
tune and undermined his health so
that he was told by his physician that
nothing would save his life but an ex-
tended tour in Europe and entire for-
getfulness of business cares. He came
back at the end of six months entirely
recovered and full of energy. He re-
sumed the stock business and was as
successful as formerly. His horses, cat-
tle, sheep, hogs, poultry and sporting
dogs are known all over the country
and highly valued. The firm is N. P.
Boyer & Co., and has two large farms
splendidly equipped with buildings,
sheds, stables, etc. While on his way
to the World's Fair in Chicago he was
injured by a railroad accident near
Akron, O., which left him a cripple
for life. While an earnest Republi-
can he never held any office except
that of School Director. The Japanese
Government tried to obtain his服
as Assistant Commissioner of Agricul-
ture at a salary of \$5,000 a year, but
he declined this, though he accepted a
commission from the Japanese Govern-
ment to travel through Europe in an
official capacity to buy stock, agricul-
tural implements, seeds, etc., for Japan.
He has been highly and prominently
served with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Jacobs, U. S. A.,
retired, died at Los Gatos, Cal., Oct.
13. He was born in Kentucky in 1843,
and served in the 4th K. C. Cav., and rose
through all the grades until he was
mustered out in August, 1865, as a
Major of the regiment. He was given
a commission as Second Lieutenant in
the 11th U. S. Cavalry, and was promoted
A. Q. M. March 8, 1882. He was re-
tired in 1904, after 40 years' service, as
Colonel and A. Q. M., and later pro-
moted to Brigadier-General. He was
given two brevets for gallantry in ac-
tion against the Indians in Montana.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

In Default of Real Issues It is a Tirade of Falsehood and Mean
Slander—Candidate Pattison's Vicious Record—A Lobbyist—Mis-
representation of "Boss" Cox—Hypocritical Admiration for
Roosevelt.

Special Correspondence National Trib- une.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22.
Beginning with falsehood and slan-
der, the Democratic Party of Ohio, in
drawing to a close, offers no features
such as usually characterize political
contests in the Buckeye State.
Falsehood has been multiplied by
falsehood during the entire fight, cover-
ing a period of 18 months, until it
would seem that there is no crime in
the political or moral calendar of
which Gov. Herrick has not been ac-
cused.

The malignancy of this opposition is
the limit of extreme partisanship. It
does not come wholly from the Demo-
cratic press and speakers. Radical
and unreasoning papers fostered by the
Anti-Saloon League, and ministers and
church people, who are without the
charity and moderation of speech
which the gospel they want to pro-
claim teaches, have shown a wanton
disregard of truth and have person-
ally vilified and abused the Republican
Governor of Ohio as no other man in
public life has ever been abused and
vilified.

And I say this conscious of the abuse
to which the martyred President Lin-
coln was subjected. I say it thorough-
ly conversant with the unreasoning and
unjustified attacks upon the character
of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. I say it con-
scious of the mean things which were
said and printed about the
beloved and noble General Grant. I
say it with pages of history before
me recounting the slanderous Tory ut-
terances that wrung the heart of the
father of our Country. These men all
outlived those who, in the face of
slander and calumny do not win. And
slander and calumny, the wolf and web
of the campaign against Gov. Herrick,
will fall upon Ohio this year just as they
have always failed.

The chivalry of Ohio will not permit
Republican defeat by radicalism run
mad, especially since the home of the
candidate for Governor is in the State
of Ohio. It is significant in this connection
that much of this mail matter has been
traced to the New York City Legisla-
ture, in which both the Anti-Saloon
League and the Democratic State
Committee have their headquarters.
The record of the feeling has set in
against ultra Anti-Saloonism, and the
Democrats refuse to follow in
wake of a procession on whose banner
is inscribed slander